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President KIM IL SUNG Stresses Negotiated Korean Settlement

President Kim Il Sung called for negotiated settlement of Korean issue.

This remark was made on May 5 in a talk of the President with a Japanese visiting group headed by Kuno Chuji, Member of the Japan Liberal-Democratic Party and Chairman of the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship.

In the talk he said that the doors of dialogue open to U.S., south Korean authorities and the political parties.

He reviewed how the south Korean authorities tried to stalemate the resumed north-south dialogue.

Referring to the concrete measures the DPRK have taken to make the dialogue success, he reaffirmed the DPRK's stand on the reunification. He said:

"We will continue to maintain our stand in favour of the whole nation's great unity and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

"In the future, too, we will take every opportunity to make proposals for peaceful reunification and do our utmost for its realization."

Next, he touched upon the DPRK-U.S. relations.

As for the possibilities of improving the relations between the DPRK and the U.S., with the World Table Tennis Championships as the occasion, he said: "I think we must wait and see."

He said that it would be a good idea to exchange correspondents and sportsmen between Korea and the U.S.

"The question is," he said, "that they should understand us correctly."

He reiterated the DPRK stand to the U.S., saying that the door is kept open for a dialogue with the U.S.

The full text of the talk of President Kim Il Sung was carried in the Jul. 7 issue of the Pyongyang Times.

Follows its reprint:

I am glad that Messrs. Kuno Chuji and Antaku Tsunehiko have come to our country. Reunion with my old friends makes me very happy.

I offer my thanks to you for your congratulations on my 67th birthday.

Mr. Kuno Chuji, you are two years older than I, but you look quite healthy for your age.

I am also in good health. Since we still have a lot of work to do, we must be healthy, mustn't we?

You were the first from the Japan Liberal-Democratic Party to organize the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship. We still remember it.

You are standing firmly by our cause of national reunification and giving a great help to the Koreans in Japan in their work for national rights. We are very grateful for this.

We are also happy to know that you are striving for closer friendship between the peoples of Korea and Japan.

At the moment the 35th World Table Tennis Championships are under way in our country. People from many other countries have come to Pyongyang on this occasion. Among them are those from the United States, West Germany, England and many other countries whose people have previously never visited our country. I think this will greatly contribute to cementing the solidarity between the Korean people and the peace-loving people the world over. It is very gratifying that this time people from many countries have come to this country.

However, it is a matter of regret that although we tried to form a united team with the south Korean side to enter the 35th Worlds, the players of south Korea did not come.

We proposed to the south Korean side to form a united team transcending the social system, religious belief, ideology and ideal in order to participate in the current World Championships. However, the south Korean side rejected it. This shows that the south Korean side has no desire for reunification.

What matters if a united team of table tennis players from north and south is formed? Table tennis is a sport. Difference in ideology offers no problem to sports. It would be good for a nation to form a united team to enter world championships. This could by no means be bad.

The south Korean side revealed that it has no intention of unity even in such minor things as table tennis. The south Korean authorities are opposed to national reunification.

Howerver, the people want to reunify the country. We know that the sportsmen and other people in south Korea would like the north and the south to form a united team. When negotiations were held at Panmunjom to form a united team for the 35th World Table Tennis Championships, the south Korean pressmen who came there expressed a strong sympathy with the idea of a united team.

The US team taking part in the Pyongyang Worlds includes two Korean women who live in America. When Koreans are teaming up even with Americans, why should they not form a single team among themselves?

Of these Korean women, one has the American citizenship and the other is denizened in the United States. Regardless of this, we permitted them to come.

A large number of Korean residents in the United States came: a few as interpreters for the US team and others as tourists. Many American reporters also came. They say that Korea about which they heard only a bad propaganda in their own country, appears in reality to be a new world. They are good to say so. We have told them to visit our country once more in the future.

A Korean youth, an interpreter for the US team, met his mother after a long separation, and another, too, met his family. At the request of our compatriots from abroad, we find out their families for them.

Our country has many separated families. This is one of our national tragedies, which must be terminated as soon as possible.

N-S Dialogue

You asked me about the details and prospects of the north-south dialogue for Korea's reunification. I would like to answer your question.

We have already explained our stand on the north-south dialogue in newspapers.

It will take a long time to explain all the particulars of the dialogue, and so you had better ask our officials concerned about the matter.

In the report I made at the 30th Anniversary Celebration of the Founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, I stated that we keep the door of dialogue open for the United States and that we do the same for the authorities and all the political parties of south Korea.

Later, at the first press conference this year the south Korean authorities expressed their readiness for a dialogue with us. So we regarded this as a response to our appeal.

We proposed to the south Korean side that talks be held between liaison personnel representing all the political parties and social organizations in the north and the south, and nominated our personnel for this purpose.

We appointed a Minister of the Administration Council as liaison delegate of the Government of our Republic, and a deputy director of a Department of the Central Committee of t e Workers' Party of Korea, a member of this Committee, as liaison delegate of the Party. And a vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Party was designated as liaison delegate of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland. As you see, we appointed representatives of the Government of the Republic, political parties and social organizations as our liaison delegates and sent them for the talks with the south Korean side.

The south Korean authorities, however, laid obstacles to the dialogue under various pretexts among others, they alleged that our side was not represented by authoritative delegates and that our delegates were unidentified. Their pretexts were absurd. A Minister of the Administration Council was competent enough to represent the Government.

We issued a number of statements to the effect that the south Korean allegations were unwarranted.

From the outset, the south Korean side took a lukewarm attitude to the dialogue with our side and finally frustrated it. So the north-south dialogue is at a deadlock now.

What is essential to expediting the dialogue is for both the north and the south to take correct fundamental attitudes with regard to the question of reunification.

Judging from all the facts, we can see that the south Korean authorities are not disposed for reunification. They have no desire for the reunification of the country. They seek for the division and hope to maintain the present state of division. All their acts are still prompted from their stand to rig up "two Koreas".

Our stand is to reunify the country by all means. But the south Korean authorities' stand is to keep the country divided as "two Koreas". This is becoming clearer with the lapse of time.

Out of our desire to achieve national unity, even at a lower level, we proposed to form a single team with the north and the south for the 35th World Table Tennis Championships held in Pyongyang, but the south Korean side even turned down this proposal. If the July 4 North-South Joint Statement should be respected as they profess, the south Korean authorities should have agreed at least to such a proposal on the principle of great national unity. But they are even afraid of forming a single team of sportsmen.

We proposed to the south Korean side that all military activities be terminated along the Military Demarcation Line with the opening of the north-south dialogue, and announced that we would do so effective on March 1.

However, precisely on March 1, the south Korean authorities started the largest military exercise they had ever held. This was tantamount to throwing a cold blanket over the north-south dialogue.

If they were really desirous of Korea's reunification and wanted to make the dialogue a success, why should the south Korean authorities hold a military exercise while the dialogue was going on? The large-scale war exercise jointly held by the United States and south Korea along the MDL means that they ignored and mocked at our reasonable proposal aimed at creating the atmosphere of dialogue and finding the ways and means for reunification.

Despite our repeated declarations that we have no intention of "invading south," they keep staging military exercises and stepping up military buildups in south Korea. US President Carter declared that he would have US armed forces withdrawn from south Korea, but he has gone back on his commitment.

To materialize the peaceful reunification of the country, we have also made it clear that we will not force any other system upon south Korea. We proposed to institute a confederation, leaving the present systems in the north and the south as they are.

As we do not oppose the social system in south Korea, so the south Korean authorities must not oppose the socialist system in the northern half. But they continue to augment their armed forces of aggression clamouring about the fictitious "threat from the north." The present tension in the Korean peninsula is being created by the south Korean authorities.

As you said, these days the south Korean authorities are building a wall of reinforced concrete along the MDL, which is 10 metres thick at the bottom and 3 meters thick on the top.

If the south Korean authorities want the reunification of the country, why do they erect such a barrier? It shows that they are desperate to leave the nation divided for ever.

We proposed to the south Korean side that vilifying each other be stopped in order to make the north-south dialogue a success, and discontinued our broadcasting that had been criticizing the institutions in south Korea. But the south Korean side has not refrained from slandering our side.

We are doing all we can to bring about the north-south dialogue because we desire reunification. The south Korean authorities, however, do not want reunification, so they continue to act against the holding of the dialogue. Such being the situation, nothing can help. There can be no talk simply with the effort of one side, without both sides endeavouring for the goal. This is why the north-south talks are now at a stalemate.

Although the south Korean authorities are hampering the reunification of the homeland, we have prospects for its realization. We have prospects because all our people want reunification. No one can deny this.

We will continue to maintain our stand in favour of the whole nation's great unity and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. In the future, too, we will take every opportunity to make proposals for peaceful reunification and do our utmost for its realization.

Those who are against national reunification are in the minority, while the overwhelming majority is for it. Therefore, our people's aspiration for reunification will certainly be realized.

Now the whole world is for peace and against the tension. But the south Korean authorities seem to fail to see this reality. A peace treaty has been concluded between China and Japan, and diplomatic relations established even between China and the United States. I think this is normal in the relations between states and is favourable for peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

I think that in this favourable situation of the moment we must ease the tension between the north and the south and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country through the united efforts of the entire people.

DPRK-U.S. Relations

Now, I would like to refer to the problem of relations between Korea and the United States.

In view of the fact that the US-China state relations had been opened up through the table tennis diplomacy, you have expressed a hope for the opening of contact between Korea and the United States and of the possibilities of improving the relations between the two countries, with the current World Table Tennis Championships in our country as the occasion. As for this, I think we must wait and see. The table tennis diplomacy between China and the United States has taken place between big countries and borne a great fruit. But, as for the problem of relations between Korea and the United States, I think that by its nature, it involves some difficulties to be solved that way.

But I think the World Table Tennis Championships will produce a great effect on the people of many countries in making them have a correct idea of our country. You said that the international demand for the resumption of the north-south dialogue in Korea would increase with the World Table Tennis Championships as the occasion. If things turn out that way, I think it will be a good thing.

As for our getting in touch with the Americans who are here for this WTTC, we don't know because we have not yet met them. We will be able to know their intentions when our people meet them.

None of the Americans now here for the current WTTC has anything to do with state affairs. They are table tennis players and correspondents. What attitudes they will take we must wait and see. I don't think they have any special matters to raise even if they meet our people. We have already mentioned that it would be a good idea to exchange correspondents and sportsmen between Korea and the United States.

In our opinion, Americans should gradually correct their understanding of our country, and Korea-US relations will improve.

We have never met any US Congressman or person in authority, so it is impossible to know what Americans are thinking about. The question is that they should understand us correctly. We have already stated that the door is kept open for a dialogue with the United States.

DPRK-Japan Relations

Now let me refer to the problem of Korea-Japan relations.

We are grateful to you, Messrs. Kuno Chuji and Antaku Tsunehiko, for having made great efforts to promote friendly relations between Korea and Japan.

There still remain a number of problems to solve in the promotion of relations between the two countries, but their relations are developing favourably at present.

I appreciate Japanese politicians and people of different sections for having done a lot to bring about the reunification of Korea and relax tension in the Korean peninsula, and I hope they will continue to give positive help to the Korean people in their struggle for the peaceful reunification of the country.

Easing the tension in Korea and achieving the reunification is advantageous to the Japanese people, too. So I believe that people of different strata belonging to the Liberal-Democratic Party and the Socialist Party and others of Japan will support and encourage our people's cause of national reunification.

There is wide field for economic interchange between Korea and Japan.

Because of the effect of the cold front electric power was in short supply in our country for a while and this hindered our economic development to some extent. But these days this shortage has been eased completely. And, as we have great effort to give precedence to the mining industry, knotty problems have been solved and the nation's economy as a whole is now developing rapidly.

According as the country's economic situation improves, we are now endeavouring to increase our foreign trade.

We hope that economic interchange between Korea and Japan will be stepped up still more. This, in my opinion, will be greatly helpful to the economic development of both countries.

As I pointed out in my New Year Address for this year, we put forward the credit-first principle in foreign trade and are striving to observe it.

We are planning not to conduct trade with socialist countries alone but to promote it with such neighbours as Japan, with third world countries, including Southeast Asian countries, and even with other capitalist countries.

When you, Mr. Kuno Chuji, came to our country and had a talk with me for the first time, you told me that it would be possible to promote economic interchange between Korea and Japan. I still remember what you said then.

I think it advisable for you to meet our officials concerned this time and consult with them how to promote trade and other aspects of economic interchange between Korea and Japan. It would also be beneficial to promote cultural exchange as well as economic interchange.

Also, there should be more mutual visits of Koreans and Japanese. Many Japanese delegations visited our country this year. I think such visits are necessary for deepening mutual understanding and developing relations between the two countries. To my mind, in future, too, Korea and Japan should exchange many delegations, thus further deepening mutual understanding.

In this way we should contribute jointly to the cause of peace in Asia.

Allow me to offer my warm welcome to you, Mr. Kuno Chuji, for revisiting our country and reiterate my gratitude for the great effort you have exerted for the Korean people's cause of reunification and for friendship between the peoples of Korea and Japan.

I feel grateful to you for your resolve to continue to strive for the Korean people's cause of reunification.

I am much delighted at our reunion today.

I would like you to come to this country oftener in the future. I will be pleased to see you frequently here in Korea, even if I can't visit Japan. I will gladly receive you as old friends of mine.

Please convey my greetings to people in Japan on your return home, especially to Mr. Utsunomiya Tokuma and other Japanese acquaintances of mine.

I am deeply grateful to you, Mr. Kuno Chuji, for the precious gift you have brought to me this time. I will have it preserved in the International Friendship Exhibition.

(Subtitles are ours...Ed.)

Presidential Audience

President Kim Il Sung met on Jul. 28 the parliamentary delegation of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and had a talk in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. (KCNA Radiophoto)

BANGLADESH DEL.

President Kim Il Sung received the parliamentary delegation of the People's Republic of Bangladesh on July 28, KCNA reported.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by His Excellency Mirza Golam Hafiz, Speaker of the Parliament.

Hwang Jang Yop, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, and Kim Hyong Ryul, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, were on hand.

President Kim Il Sung had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The head of the delegation presented a gift of best wishes to the President.

NIGERIAN DEL.

President Kim Il Sung received the Nigerian guests on July 28.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation of the "Lagos state branch group for the study of the Juche idea and works of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade President Kim Il Sung of the Nigerian Union of Teachers" headed by Yemi Oyeneye, chairman of the group.

On hand was Kim Hyong Ryul, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

President Kim Il Sung had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The head of the delegation presented a gift of best wishes to the President.

JAPANESE WOMEN DEL.

Earlier on Jul. 20 President Kim Il Sung received the delegation of Japanese women of cultural circles.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Tanaka Sumiko, Socialist Member of the House of Councillors, representative member of the Action Committee of the Japanese Women's Conference for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and representative of the Society for Solidarity with the Korean Women.

BURMESE PRIME MINISTER

President Kim Il Sung on July 16 received His Excellency U Maung Maung Kha, Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.

Present on the occasion were U Myint Maung, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Brigadier-General Than Tin, Minister for Mines, U Tha Tun, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma to the DPRK, and others accompanying the prime minister.

The President had a talk with Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Rodong Sinmun Hits U.S. War Moves

PYONGYANG, Aug. 3 (KCNA)—Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) today in a commentator's article denounces the U.S. imperialists' moves for war in Korea, which were revealed by Commander of the U.S. Pacific Forces Weisner.

According to foreign press reports, Weisner, Commander of the U.S. Pacific Forces, revealed a plan which was allegedly worked out in the U.S. Defence Department, saying that if an "emergency situation" arises in the Korean Peninsula, the U.S. marine corps force stationed in Okinawa will be landed there and elements of a U.S. infantry division will be lifted from Hawaii and if that force proves to be insufficient, military units will be sent to south Korea from the territory of the United States.

According to him, it was also agreed between the U.S. authorities and the south Korean puppet clique that in such a case the U.S. would give all-round assistance to the south Korean puppet clique and committed itself to supply the south Korean puppet army with ammunitions and fuel and ensure logistics support.

The south Korean puppet defence minister said it was agreed that "in case of emergency" the military planes of the puppet army and the U.S. air force would act in concert and the United States would supply equipment and facilities to strengthen the air defence system of the puppet army.

The article titled "Naked War Moves" says: It merits attention that the bellicose statement of Weisner came shortly after the south Korean tour of Carter. Needless to say, the operational plan disclosed by Weisner issued from the war plan of Carter.

The U.S. imperialists are evidently weaving a new war plot against the Korean people, contrary to their hypocritic statements.

The powder-reeking statement of the U.S. imperialist warmaniac that huge U.S. imperialist aggression forces would be hurled into the Korean Peninsula is a vicious threat of strength to our people and an undisguised challenge to peace in Asia.

This is one more clear evidence showing that the U.S. imperialists are invariably pursuing the policy of "strength" in Korea.

The Carter administration talked loudly about "peace" and "relaxation of tension" on the Korean Peninsula. But, in actuality, it has been engaged only in arms reinforcement and war preparations in south Korea.

The article recalls that reporting about the U.S. imperialists' arms reinforcement in south Korea, "the New York Times" wrote that the United States is doing everything possible to maximize the possibility of conflict by continuously supplying weapons to south Korea.

The article goes on:

The U.S. imperialists refuse to give up their aggressive design on Korea and persistently cling to the policies of split and war.

Facts go to prove that the danger of war in Korea comes not from the north but from the south, from the United States across the ocean.

The U.S. imperialists are the very one responsible for heightened tension and disturbed peace on the Korean Peninsula and the main obstacle to the peaceful reunification of our country.

"Peace" in Korea on their lips is nothing but a fig leaf to cover up their war manoeuvres and their "three-way talks" proposal is a smokescreen to camouflage their splitting and war moves.

The ever-intensified war moves of the U.S. imperialists pose a grave threat to peace and security not only in Korea but also in the Far East and Asia.

Developments arouse deep apprehension among the world progressive people who demand peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and want a lasting peace in Asia.

The article stresses:

The U.S. imperialists must abandon the aggressive design on Korea, stop encouraging the south Korean puppet clique to split and war and quit south Korea forthwith, taking along all weapons of mass destruction and aggressor forces.

With his outburst Weisner intended to threaten and frighten someone. But it is of no avail.

Our people closely watch the reckless new war preparations of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and will never allow any act of aggression against our country.

Economic Advance toward Target of 2nd Seven-Year Plan

Today, many countries of the world have won independence and people have become masters of their destinies to carve them out independently. In the struggle to build a new society, all these new-emerging countries should achieve complete economic independence. Economic independence is the material basis of political independence and sovereignty.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a completely independent country, fully utilizing its own materials and its own techniques.

Introduced here are recent successes of the DPRK's national economy which is developing at a high rate toward the fulfilment of the Second Seven-Year Plan:

☆ ☆

Successes of Industry

Power Industry

Signal successes have been made in the power industry over the past 20 years since the June, 1959, plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held to discuss the question of developing this industry.

The power output of the country grew more than 2.3 times in 1960, as against 1946. Today the nation's power output is more than four times that of 1959.

Since the plenary meeting the power workers have built many large-scale and medium- and small-scale power stations.

The Kanggye Youth Power Station and many other hydropower stations were constructed during the Seven-Year Plan period.

This period also witnessed the completion of the Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant with a generating capacity of 500,000 kw and the partial commissioning of the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant.

Many medium- and small-scale power stations were built in four years or more after the plenary meeting, upwards of 600 medium- and small-scale power stations were newly built throughout the country.

The power industry made rapid development during the Six-Year Plan period (1971-1976).

In this period the Unggi and Chongchongang thermal power plants each with a generating capacity of 200,000 kw were put into commissioning and the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant was expanded into a giant power base with a generating capacity of 1.2 million kw. The Sodusu power stations No. 1 and No. 2 were built and many factory thermal power plants and medium- and small-scale power stations made their appearance.

As a result, the target of 28,000 million kwh of electricity set for in the Six-Year Plan was attained one year and four months ahead of schedule.

Power transmission lines extending thousands of kilometres were newly laid to increase the dependability of power supply.

Today the power industry has done away with the seasonal fluctuation in production thanks to the proper combination of hydropower and thermal power and fully meets by itself the ever growing demand of the national economy for electricity under whatever unfavourable weather conditions.

In 1984, the last year of the Second Seven-Year Plan, the annual power output will reach 56,000-60,000 million kwh.

Electrification of Railway

The railway lines between Taegon and Chikdong, Haksan and Maebong, Pyongnam Sinchang and Chonsong of South Pyongan Province have been electrified recently.

The electrification of these lines helps electric locomotives concentrically transport coal and limestone produced at the coal and ore mines in the Sunchon district to consumer places without changing engines at the intermediary stations.

The DPRK electrified over 100 kilometre railway lines during the First Five-Year Plan, over 850 kilometres during the Seven-Year Plan period and over 380 kilometres during the Six-Year Plan period. In the recent two years more railway lines than those electrified during the Six-Year Plan period have been turned into electric traction.

Not only the trunk-lines but also branch lines in the inland area have been electrified in the country.

The recent 18th plenary meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the WPK discussed the task of further developing transport in compliance with the demand of the socialist economic construction at a higher stage.

The railway builders are now striving to electrify the branch lines, to say nothing of the main-lines.

The railway electrification projects, several times greater than last year's, are now progressing successfully.

This year the electrification of the Kumya-Pungnam, Sinsongchon-Changsang, Kujang-Ryongam and Oryong-Ryongmun sections has been completed in the wake of that of the Sinanju-Huichon section.

Machine Tools

The production of machine tools in the first half of this year showed an increase of 40 per cent above the same period last year in the DPRK.

The first half year plan for the production of machine tools was surpassed by far.

The Huichon Machine Tool Plant, the Mangyongdae Machine Tool Plant, the April 3 Plant and other machine tool plants introduced the assembly-line, automation line and combined processing mills in the production processes and extensively applied pressing and stamping methods to boost the production of machine tools.

The Huichon Machine Tool Plant introduced an automation line, thereby increasing the production of machine tools nearly 20 times today as against 1954 when it was commissioned.

Machine tools produced at the plant help raise the level of technical equipment in various domains of the national economy. They are also exported to over 40 countries of the world.

The annual production of machine tools will reach 50,000 in 1984, the last year of the Second Seven-Year Plan.

Heavy-Duty Trucks, Tructors

The output of 25-ton trucks "Konsol" at the Sungri Automobile Combine in the first five months and a half of this year was more than double that in the like period last year.

The combine is a reliable auto production base of the country equipped with modern machines where all the processes are linked together to form an automatic line.

Beside the truck "Konsol", it turns out various types of lorries including the 10-ton truck "Chaju" and 2.5-ton truck "Sungri-58." It has already gone beyond the first-half year target.

Auto output has shown a sharp rise with the growth of transport by truck in keeping with the expansion of the scale of economy.

Auto production in the DPRK began in 1958. Its yearly output at the end of August 1975 was 2.4 times that in 1970.

Last year far more trucks than in the previous year rolled off the assembly line.

During the period of the Second Seven-Year Plan efforts will be directed to the production of heavy-duty lorries to boost the output of "Chaju" five times and "Konsol" six times.

The output of tractors in the first half of this year was 13 per cent up on the same period last year.

At the Kumsong Tractor Factory, it showed a 17 per cent gain, of which the 75 hp tractors "Pungnyon" 30 per cent.

This factory, the biggest of its kind in the country, is readjusting and replenishing the installations and the automatic assembly lines by incessantly introducing new technique and steadily increasing production.

With an annual production capacity of tens of thousands of tractors, it turns out in a little more than one month now what it produced in a whole year a decade ago.

Tractor production centres are found in many places of the DPRK. They manufacture various types of tractors, big and small, such as "Pungnyon," "Chollima," "Chonjin" and "Chungsong."

During the Second Seven-Year Plan period, the nation's annual tractor output will be lifted to 45,000 through the further reinforcement of the Kumsong Tractor Factory and other existing tractor factories.

Cement

The nation's cement output in the first half of the year was 30 per cent above the figure in the comparable period last year.

The Sunchon Cement Factory with an annual capacity of 3 million tons overfulfilled as of June 10 its first half year plan which was more than twice as high as that in the like period last year.

The factory has normalised production on a high level by increasing the raw material crushing capacity 20 per cent and keeping the installations in full-capacity operation.

The February 8 Cement Factory hit the first half year target 20 days earlier than schedule by overfulfilling the monthly plans on all indices from the first month.

In July also it maintained a high level in its normal production. The workers at kiln No. 4 are topping the daily quota of clinker by more than 600 tons.

Production is on the rise at the Sunhori, Chonnaeri and Komusan cement factories, too.

The DPRK exports a great quantity of cement after fully meeting the demand of vast-scale capital construction.

Last year witnessed a 32 per cent jump in cement production above the 1977 mark.

Knitwear

The knitwear mills of the country have of late increased the daily output of knitwear and socks and stockings more than 50 per cent above the same period last year. Hundreds of kinds of knitted goods have been added to the production items this year.

The Songyo Knitwear Mill in Pyongyang has upped the daily output more than 60 per cent above the like period last year by introducing high-speed equipment.

Knitwear output is also boosted at the Aeguk Knitwear Mill in Pyongyang, the Pyongyang Children's Knitwear Mill and the Pyongyang Hosiery Mill through the application of new technique.

Knitted garments, underwear, hosiery and other knitwear of vinalon, rayon, cotton, etc. are very popular among the population.

During the Six-Year Plan period new garment knitting equipment with a capacity of 15 million dresses and other knitting equipment were installed to augment the production capacity 6 times in sweaters and jackets, 1.6 times in underwear and 1.8 times in socks and stockings.

The Second Seven-Year Plan period will witness an increase of 1.7 times in the production of knitwear, notably, a rapid growth in the production of various knit goods for winter with home-made Orlon as a result of the readjustment and replenishment of the knitwear mills.

The Sungri Automobile Combine, a reliable auto production base of the DPRK

Good Harvest Foreseen

Korea's farming based on a scientific and technical foundation promises a good harvest of rice and maize this year.

Each rice plant in the fields of cooperative farms on the western coast has 2-3 more ears than usual. The number of rice ears per *pyong* (one *pyong* is six feet square) is 200-300 greater than that of the peak year in the fields of cooperative farms in Chaeryong and Anak counties of South Hwanghae Province.

A rice crop is very promising in the eastern coast area, too.

Maize, a major crop next to rice in the country, is also doing well.

The Taewon Cooperative Farm, Sadong district of Pyongyang expects an increase of more than two tons per hectare on an average above the normal year.

An average increase of more than one ton per hectare above last year is foreseen on the cooperative farms in Kaepung county, Kaesong.

One hundred hectare terraced fields in Ha-ri of Kangdong county and in Pyongwon of Suan county and terraced fields in other parts of the country are also visited by a rich crop of maize.

Wheat, barley and potatoes are growing well in the plateau. The average number of ears per *pyong* in the wheat fields of the Tahongdan County Combined Farm is over 100 greater than that of last year. And each ear is bearing more grains the last year.

Cooperative farms in different parts of the DPRK reaped a good harvest of vegetables, too.

The Undok Cooperative Farm in Kusong, North Pyongan Province, brought in 100 tons of spring vegetables from each hectare. The per hectare yield of cabbage reached 80 tons on an average, 150 tons at the maximum.

The Chikha Cooperative Farm in Chongam district, Chongjin, also did vegetable farming well. Its daily supply of vegetables is 60-80 tons these days.

Cooperative farms on the outskirts of Pyongyang have boosted the production of cabbage, cucumber, parsley, radish and other vegetables 1.3 times as against the same period last year, of which cabbage 1.5 times and cucumber 1.7 times.

The Ryongho Cooperative Farm in Rakrang district, Pyongyang, overfulfilled by 10 per cent the spring vegetable production plan set 12 per cent higher than last year's. The daily production of cucumber, cabbage and other summer vegetables showed an increase of over 20 tons above the like period last year.

A stable and high yield of vegetables is ensured by the water-jetting system.

Workers of the Wonsan Fisheries Station making big hauls every day

Rich Fish Catch in Kangwon Prov.

Kangwon Province is a major fishing base on the eastern coast of Korea. It holds a big share in the nation's fisheries output.

Its coastal sea abounds in aquatic resources, with the cold and warm currents meeting. There more than 600 species are found, among them mackerel, cuttlefish, yellow tail, anchovy, saury, dolphin and other fishes fond of the warm current, and sweetfish, codfish, herring and other fishes fond of the cold current, such seaweeds as undaria pinnatifida and tangle, and various shellfishes including abalone and oyster, and sea cucumber and octopus. And its shallow sea is suitable for seaweed and shellfish culture.

Fisheries and aquatic products processing industry have made a rapid development in Kangwon Province after liberation.

The Wonsan Fisheries Station has steadily improved the fishing methods, introducing modernized and scientific means of fishing. Now it easily spots fish shoals with modern fish detectors and sends out to the sea big fishing fleets composed of modern large trawlers, all-purpose ships and refrigerator-transport ships.

A number of modernly equipped fisheries stations and shallow-sea culture stations are found on the seabeach areas of the province such as Wonsan, Munchon, Tongchon and Kosong and more than 100 medium- and small-scale fishing grounds in its coastal waters.

The province has set up a new base of deep sea fishing and laid solid material and technical foundations for fishing, while building large ships for the base.

Medium- and small-scale fishing has also made progress.

Hundreds of fishermen's cooperatives, fishing teams of cooperative farms, and those of organs and enterprises are operating near the fishing grounds of this scale to make big hauls of delicious fishes.

The fisheries of the province is developing steadily, maintaining close productive relations with the aquatic products processing, shipbuilding and fishing tackle industries, major industrial domains of the province.

Such processed marine products as pickled, dried and canned goods of the province are popular on foreign markets, too. And there are a modern fish freezing plant with a capacity of 10,000 tons in Wonsan and over 20 modern ones in the county-seats and other places and industrial establishments and aquatic products stores have good refrigerating installations. And there has been established an orderly refrigerating system from the sea to the consumer areas, freezing wagons and cars plying between them in an unbroken chain.

Shipbuilding and fishing tackle and outfit production bases have taken shape in Wonsan, Tongchon and Kosong.

The province has a number of fisheries training centres including the Wonsan Fisheries College and research bases. The number of the technical personnel engaged in fisheries has grown 15 times over the last two decades.

Inside of the Mangyongdae Chicken Plant

Production of Agricultural Chemicals Grows

The February 8 Vinalon Complex has of late increased the daily output of agricultural chemicals 60 per cent above that in the same period last year.

Besides vinalon, the complex produces a wide variety of highly efficacious herbicides and insecticides in great quantities.

The producers of agricultural chemical have doubled the production capacity and raised the grade of the products 10 per cent by semi-automating the raw material treating process and introducing the continuous reaction system in overall processes.

The herbicide producers have lifted the daily output 60 per cent above the plan through the technical remodelling of installations.

During the current Second Seven-Year Plan period the output of agricultural chemicals will be boosted two-fold.

Especially the herbicide output will jump 9 times, with the existing herbicide factories reinforced and new ones built.

Firmly-Built Stockbreeding Bases

Industrialised and modernized, large-scale stockbreeding bases have been firmly built up in the DPRK.

There are modern chicken and duck plants in Mangyongdae, Sopo, Hadang, Kwangpo, Tudan and many other places. Besides, there are large pig plants and milch cow farms in Pyongyang, Sariwon, Kangso, Nampo and other places.

All the production processes from feeding to egg collection are mechanized and automated at the Sopo Chicken Plant with over 60 chicken houses on the outskirts of Pyongyang.

At the Mangyongdae Chicken Plant with an annual production capacity of more than 100 million eggs, each breeder tends more than 10,000 chickens.

In the DPRK the system of breed farming, production and supply of assorted feed, breeding and veterinary and preventive medicine has been thoroughly established.

A large number of technicians are working in the domain of poultry farming and stockbreeding.

Meat and egg output shows a steady rise.

Last year Pyongyang City increased output of meat 13.1 times, eggs nearly 50 times and milk 30 times as against 1959.

The workers in this domain are now striving to attain ahead of the set time the meat production goal of 800,000-900,000 tons envisaged in the Second Seven-Year Plan.

Farm Work Done by Machines in Kangan-ri

Kangan-ri, Unpa county, North Hwanghae Province, is situated in Taesong plain in the lower reaches of the Chaeryong River.

Irrigation and electrification were completed long ago and the comprehensive mechanisation and chemicalisation of agriculture have reached a high level in this area.

The Chaeryong River, a river of disasters before liberation, flows into the Lake Unpaho, the nation's biggest man-made reservoir, to feed the plain of Kangan-ri and vast fields of the area.

Various farm machines relieve farmers of manual labour in standardized fields.

The Kangan Cooperative Farm has now an average of 8 tractors, 15 rice-transplanting machines and over 20 trailers per 100 hectares of cultivated land.

The cultural and technical standards of the farmers have also risen.

A large number of farmers became engineers or assistant engineers after studying at an agricultural college or a higher agricultural specialized school. All young and middle-aged people know how to drive a tractor, truck, rice-transplanting machine, rice harvester and other modern farm machines. Even old farmers can drive more than one kind of farm machines.

Chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals are widely applied.

Each farmer tends more than 4 hectares of rice-field on an average.

Fruit-growing has been mechanized, chemicalised and modernized, a water-jetting irrigation system introduced in a comprehensive way and various work is done by machines in vegetable cultivation.

In 1978 the grain output of the cooperative farm grew 4 times, fruits 36 times, meat 10 times and vegetables 15 times over the 1961 figures.

The output of grain and other farm produce will increase more than 1.4-3 times in the period of the Second Seven-Year Plan.

Tilling, rice-transplanting, weeding, harvesting and other kinds of toilsome farm work have been mechanized.

Rodong Sinmun Flays Yamashita's Seoul Junket

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea) July 27 came out with a commentator's article captioned "Powder-Reeking Dangerous Trip" denouncing the two-day tour of director general of Japan Defense Agency Yamashita to south Korea, on July 25 and 26.

Noting that it was the first visit of an incumbent Defense Agency director general of Japan himself to south Korea for a huddle on military matters after the signing of the aggressive and treacherous "south Korea-Japan agreement," the article says: He came in the wake of the inauguration of the "south Korea-Japan parliamentarians' security consultative council" some time ago and the south Korean trip of chief of staff of the Japan Ground Self-Defence Force Nagano, ex-director general of the Japan Defence Agency Kanemaru, ex-Prime Minister of Japan Fukuda, and so on.

This suggests that Yamashita's trip was a very dangerous move.

Notably, the deeds and words of Yamashita in discussing military questions with the south Korean puppets and prowling about puppet army units of the forward area give out an ill-boding smell of powder.

It is clear to everyone that his south Korean trip was an aggressive tour for tightening the military tieup between Japan and south Korea and hastening Japan's militarist reinvasion of south Korea.

Pointing out that Yamashita in his trip did not bother to conceal the sinister scheme to step up military infiltration into south Korea, the article goes on:

When he took up the question of strengthening military "cooperation" and "intercourse" with the south Korean puppets, with much talk about the so-called "community of Japanese and south Korean security," he meant to place south Korea under Japan's military domination and control.

Yamashita came out with the slogan that "peace and security on the Korean Peninsula is linked with that of Japan," the article notes, and continues: Herein lies the dangerous ambition of the Japanese reactionaries.

The Japanese ruling circles are, in fact, faithfully following in south Korea today the enslavement policy pursued by their predecessors to reduce our country to a colony in the past.

The article continues:

One of the chief aims of Yamashita's south Korean trip was to realise the unscrupulous reinvasion scheme of the Japanese reactionaries through the permanent division of our country. This was clearly borne out by his cry for a "military balance" of the north and the south on the Korean Peninsula.

Yamashita's trip was a splitting trip for barring the reunification of Korea and creating "two Koreas."

And now the broad public opinion of Japan and the world views it as one linked with the scheme to reinforce the "U.S.-Japan-south Korea triangular military alliance" system which the Japanese reactionaries have so far been unable to promote in face of the opposition and pressure of public opinion at home and abroad. This brings into bolder relief the danger of his trip.

Yamashita's south Korean trip indicates that the policy of dependence upon Japan pursued by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique is entering a more grave stage as time flows.

The article stresses:

The tightening of military collusion between the Japanese reactionaries and the south Korean puppets is an open challenge to the entire Korean people and the Japanese people who unanimously demand peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

Our people will never allow the criminal moves of the Japanese reactionaries and the south Korean puppets to create "two Koreas" and place south Korea under the military control of Japan by strengthening their military tieup.

The Japanese reactionaries should desist from reckless acts, looking straight at the changed situation today; they should renounce their design to stage a comeback to south Korea and refrain from acts threatening peace in Korea and obstructing her independent and peaceful reunification.

The south Korean puppets should stop their pro-Japanese treacheries.

Tass Comments

TASS on July 23 in an article denounced the planned south Korean tour of the director general of the Japanese Defence Agency.

It said:

The campaign for a build-up of the armed forces on the plea of a "growing military threat on the part of the Soviet Union" is going on in Japan. This time Yamashita, head of Japan's Defence Agency, was the initiator.

In an interview with the newspaper "Japan Times" on the eve of his trip to south Korea, due to begin on July 25, the head of the agency again turned to fabrications about a "Soviet threat" in the Far East, by Japanese propaganda and which have long been disproved.

The head of Japan's Defence Agency used the inventions to justify the recently-issued five-year plan for an intensification of military preparations and an increase in armed expenditure in the first half of the 1980's.

Speaking of the aims of his visit to Seoul, the head of Japan's Defence Agency said that during the stay in south Korea he is to exchange opinions with the south Korean military leaders on the questions of "security in the Koreah Peninsula," to tour military installations and institutions of the south Korean army.

Pointing out that Yamashita's visit to Seoul will be the first trip to south Korea by the head of Japan's Defence Agency since the establishment of Japanese-south Korean relations after the Second World War, the Japanese press emphasizes that his visit will only heighten tension in the Far East. Representatives of the progressive forces of Japan came forward with protests against Yamashita's trip to Seoul, considering that it will undoubtedly lead to drawing Japan into the Pentagon's plans to heighten tension in the Far East.

Director General Yamashita of Japan's Defense Agency met his south Korean counterpart Ro Jae Hyon on July 25 at Kimpo Airport in Seoul.

Editorial:

Freezed Military Withdrawals from South Korea

President Carter announced on July 20 the decision to freeze further military withdrawals from south Korea for another two years.

The decision is a mockery of the American people, violently defies the resolution of the 30th UNGA and constitutes a scandalous treachery of the Korean people and the world's peace-loving peoples.

In announcing the freeze, Carter cited the alleged growing military capability of Pyongyang and the arms buildup in the Far Eastern Soviet forces as important factors in his considerations. He also referred to the unstable situation in Indochina. This is an overt attempt to justify his change of mind and more precisely his treachery of his own pledges before the American people.

The freeze reveals once again the aggressive intent of the U.S. to keep south Korea as a permanent colony and as a military stronghold.

In this context the reported plan to use south Korean Chinhae port as a base for the 7th Fleet should be viewed.

Such was the aim of Carter's controversial visit to south Korea where the American leader stressed that the continued security of south Korea was essential to the peace and security of Northeast Asia. He also called for the continuing presence of American forces in south Korea. He pledged that his country would provide prompt and effective assistance to south Korea in case of a contingency and warned that south Korea would remain under the nuclear umbrella of the U.S.

The American air force presence has been greatly increased, in parallel with the naval reinforcement. The war capability of the American forces and the south Korean army has frequently been tested for improvement in a series of joint military exercises, including "Team Spirit" operations.

On the pretext of the groundless "threat from the north," the south Korean authorities have pressed ahead with the improvement of their troops.

What has followed the inauguration of the Carter Administration is the sharpening of tensions in Korea instead of their relaxation.

It has been shown that Carter, despite his rhetoric on peace, has pursued the policy of strength, the policy of war.

The freezed military withdrawal from south Korea is nothing but a part of that policy of strength.

According to the new Asian strategy of the Carter Administration, the Self-Defense Forces of Japan have expanded their combat capability as the guideline was worked out on Japanese-American defense cooperation.

The military integration of Washington, Tokyo and Seoul has become real, making their tripartite military alliance fait accompli.

All these facts eloquently prove that the U.S. is completing the preparations to launch war in Asia at a pace unprecedented in the past.

Japan's military chief Yamashita visited Seoul on July 25 in the wake of Carter's Seoul trip. His trip was in accordance with the frantic war preparations of the U.S. The Japanese official highly praised the freeze of the American military forces from south Korea.

In Asia as a whole, tension is subsiding significantly and the situation favors peace. The freezed military withdrawal from south Korea represents a major challenge to that move to peace and detente.

The present war preparations by the U.S. is mainly intended to perpetuate the division of Korea as "two Koreas," use south Korea as a beachhead to seize the whole of Korea and then the whole of Asia.

What is the objective of the ballyhooed proposal for three-way talks and "cross recognition"? It is to make the public believe that the U.S. is interested in the peaceful Korean reunification and thereby rationalize the continuing division.

If really interested in Korean reunion, the U.S. would withdraw its armed forces from south Korea without loss of time and leave the reunification issue to the Korean people themselves.

If really desirous of achieving a lasting peace in Asia, the U.S. would not launch a new military adventure, generating war risks.

The way for the U.S. to disengage from its involvement in Asia is to hold parleys with the DPRK on the conversion of the present 26-year-old Korean Armistice Agreement into a peace agreement.

The Korean people will hold the Americans, the Japanese and the south Koreans entirely responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

394th MAC Meet Held

Washington's War Commitment Denounced

PANMUNJOM, July 31 (KCNA)—The 394th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) was held at Panmunjom on July 31.

According to the statement made at the meeting by Major General Han Ju Gyong, senior member of our side, the south Korean army committed over 50 cases of gunfirings against posts of our side in the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) between June 23 and July 26. In the same period they kept on committing violations of the armistice agreement and its subsequent agreements reached between both sides: They infiltrated military planes into the airspace over the DMZ to commit espionage and hostile acts, illegally brought lots of military personnel, heavy and automatic weapons in the southern portion of the DMZ to construct fortified positions and let civilians who were not specifically authorized by the MAC enter the zone. Such criminal acts numbered over 1,600.

The senior member of our side stressed that unless such provocative acts of the enemy side are ceased, tension and the danger of armed conflict cannot be removed in the Demilitarized Zone.

Then, the senior member of our side denounced the enemy side for more blatantly intensifying the new war preparations these days.

Pointing out that during his recent visit to south Korea U.S. President Carter said that the U.S. would "continue to maintain an American military presence in south Korea," support the "military buildup" of south Korea in the future, too, and provide U.S. "nuclear umbrella" for south Korea's "security," Major General Han Ju Gyong said:

This was an overt indication that the United States would pursue not peace but war in Korea, not her reunification but her division in the future, too.

The U.S. imperialists are scheming to continuously increase the U.S. armed forces occupying south Korea. They transferred to south Korea a large amount of up-to-date weapons and combat equipment and plan to hand over weapons worth 975 million dollars in the FY of 1979.

The U.S. imperialists are incessantly perpetrating large-scale war exercises in a simulated attack on us.

The senior member of our side demanded in strong terms that the U.S. imperialists give up their aggressive design on Korea, give up at once the criminal plans to ship into south Korea various sophisticated weapons and combat equipment, conduct war exercises and turn Chinhae port in south Korea into the main base for the U.S. 7th Fleet.

Being backed and manipulated by the U.S. imperialists, the south Korean puppets are persistent in pursuing the nation-splitting and war policy, relying on foreign forces, he said. He noted that the enemy was preposterous enough to come out with what it fabricated, such as "infiltration of spy boats" and the "case of spyrings" to groundlessly slander and defame our side.

He stated that the enemy side fabricated such "cases" for the purpose of giving an impression that we are creating tension and attempts to use them as a pretext in hastening the war preparations in full scale and in backing up and justifying the freezing of troop withdrawal and to mislead public opinion at home and abroad denouncing this step.

He pointed out that these days the south Korean rulers are raising a vociferous anti-communist din against our side, claiming that we kidnapped from the Netherlands student Ko Sang Mun, who came over to the northern half of the Republic of his own accord in early July, the arrested "spies" who had conducted activities after forming "the death-defying corps of the fatherland reunification front."

Christians Here Hold Meet on Human Rights, Nuke in S. Korea

Japanese Christians July 27 held a meeting to discuss the human rights and nuclear weapon problems in south Korea in the Tokyo YMCA Hall.

It was the chief aim of the meeting to call upon the world's religious people to wage a joint movement for the peace and reunification of the Korean Peninsula.

Among the participants were Nishiyama Hiroshi, a Christian and a Socialist member of the House of Representatives; Takagi Kanta, chairman of the Japanese Christians' Council for Peace; Hirayama Teruji, a pastor of the Yamate Church; Takada Keiichi, a priest of the Machida Roman Chatholic Church; Hattori Manabu, an assistant professor at Rikkyo University, and other Japanese Christians.

Professor Hattori made a report on "nuclear problems in south Korea" and chairman Takagi on "human rights problems in south Korea."

Professor Hattori, quoting a study by the Brookings Institution, said that the U.S. has nuclear arms stockpiled in areas near the Military Demarcation Line, and there are 720 strategic nuclear weapons equivalent to 13,000 kilotons, 1,000 times as powerful as a Hiroshima-type A-bomb, and said this poses a serious danger to Asia as well as to Korea.

He also pointed out that the U.S. and south Korea used Lance missiles capable of delivering neutron bombs, which had been brought there from the U.S. mainland, in the U.S.-south Korea military exercises codenamed "Team Spirit" staged in 1978 and 1979, and said this was intended as nuclear blackmail to the north.

In conclusion he said that those nuclear weapons had been carried to south Korea via Yokota AFB in Japan and that the U.S. high-altitude reconnaissance plane SR-71 was flying to the DPRK every day from Kadena AFB in Okinawa, stressing that peace-loving people should not ignore these facts.

Takagi Kanta, chairman of the Japanese Christians' Coucil for Peace, explained in detail the human rights violations committed by the Pak junta since the 1960 coup d'etat up until now.

He said that the south Korean authorities' suppression of the south Korean people had been intensified further in preparation for Carter's recent visit to Seoul and that what the U.S. president's gift for the south Korean people was strengthened human rights violations by the authorities.

Finally, chairman Takagi said that the number of political prisoners in south Korea reached at least 5,000 and urged all the participants to stage a protest campaign against the south Korean authorities who had arrested so many people who did nothing wrong.

Nishiyama Hiroshi, a member of the House of Representatives, spoke next at the meeting.

He touched upon south Korean political prisoners, especially those who are from Japan, and pledged that the Japan Socialist Party will continue to struggle in the Diet for the release of all the political prisoners, especially those from Japan.

At the meeting, an appeal to religious people all over the world was unanimously adopted, calling for the world's religious people to start a joint struggle for the common cause.

"Two Koreas" Plot (1)

Cross Recognition of North, South Korea

Today, the U.S. administration and the Pak Jung Hi junta are more hell-bent on pursuing their "two-Korea" plot and dead set on preventing the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Follows the first of a series of articles exposing the crafty plot to perpetuate the division of Korea.

☆ ☆

The reunification of Korea is the unanimous desire and aspiration of the entire Korean people and the peace-loving people the world over.

A durable peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification are a prerequisite to an end to the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. troops, the chief obstacle to the attainment of these, and leave the solution of the Korean reunification question to the Korean people themselves.

Nevertheless, the U.S. administration is hell-bent on keeping hold of south Korea indefinitely as its colony and military base and placing south Korea under the military occupation forever. By keeping the U.S. troops in south Korea, it intends to use them as a barrier to the reunification of Korea and to perpetuate the division of Korea into "two Koreas" and thereby attain its aggressive designs on Korea.

What is the motive behind the endeavors of the U.S. and the south Korean authorities to pursue their "two-Korea" policy?

Divide and rule—This is the traditional tactics of the imperialists.

The U.S. converted south Korea into its colony and rigged up the south Korean puppet regime after occupying it in 1945 under the signboard of the U.N.

In order to bring about "unification by prevailing over communism," the U.S. triggered the Korean War in 1950, where it suffered a shameful defeat.

The U.S. found itself further on the defensive because the wild ambition to dominate the whole of Korea by force of arms came a cropper.

This made more people among American authorities call for a "reshaping" of U.S. Asian policy and the perpetuation of the split of Korea.

In particular, following the announcement of the "Nixon doctrine," the U.S. ruling circles entered the stage of openly pushing ahead with the "two Koreas" plot in the 1970's.

The "two Koreas" plot of the former U.S. administration is carried on by the present Carter administration.

At present, Washington and Seoul are trying to create an international climate for "two Koreas" through "cross recognition" of north and south Korea and legalize the division of Korea through a "simultaneous entry of north and south Korea into U.N."

This is the strategy of the splittists.

Today, Washington and Seoul claim that an "international climate" for "two Koreas" should be created.

To this end, they conceived the idea of "cross recognition of north and south of Korea."

By "cross recognition" is meant the idea of creating "two Koreas" through mutual recognition of north and south of Korea by socialist and capitalist countries.

This is a brain-child of the Carter administration which is making efforts to perpetuate the division of Korea by having the south Korean puppet regime recognized internationally as an "independent state."

In November 1974, a high-ranking official, accompanying the then U.S. President Ford on an official trip to Middle East countries, said that the U.S. government was ready to have negotiation, with north Korea, if socialist countries accept south Korea as an "independent state."

In September 1975, the then State Secretary Kissinger made a proposal for "cross recognition" in his speech at the 30th Session of the UN General Assembly.

Ford clamoured about the existence of an independent legitimate south Korean "regime" in December 1975 when he made public his "New Pacific Doctrine."

In a Washington-Seoul joint communique issued on July 1 this year, President Carter said that if the major allies of north Korea are ready to expand relations with south Korea the U.S. will also be ready to take a similar measure toward north Korea.

The divisive contents of the "cross recognition" formula were enriched by the Japanese authorities.

Asked by an opposition party member as what he thought of the idea of simultaneous recognition of the north and south of Korea by four big powers, Miyazawa, former Japanese Foreign Minister, said in the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Councillors on December 24, 1974, that "if an agreement is reached among the countries concerned, we our country will also approve it" and that "it will result in obstructing the reunification of Korea..., but it will be a step forward from the present state."

In March 1977, Hatoyama, former Foreign Minister of the Fukuda Government, echoing his predecessors, stated that "the concrete way of coexistence for north and south Korea is to make them recognize each other's existence through four big powers 'cross recognition' of north and south Korea." (Jiji Press, March 11, 1977, Tokyo)

The Seoul authorities are keenly watching their bosses maneuvering for perpetual division, saying that they support the proposed "cross recognition" of north and south Korea by Western countries and socialist countries.

In an attempt to justify their argument, the advocates of "cross recognition" claim that an "international mediation" by big powers is a "reasonable way" to "guarantee" peace in Korea and settle the question of Korea's reunification.

This is an entirely illogical assertion.

The question of Korea's reunification is an internal affair of the Korean people in which no third party's intervention or interference should be allowed.

Tension persists in Korea and her reunification is yet to be achieved up to this date not because of the absence of "international mediation," but because of the interference of outside forces in the internal affairs of Korea and their splitting maneuvers.

The Korean question must not be made a plaything of outside forces or used by anyone as a lever in political bargainings.

Talking about "international mediation" on the question of Korea's reunification is contrary to the will of the Korean people to solve the question of reunification independently, and also to the north-south joint statement whose keynote is the three principles—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—as well as to the U.N. resolution which welcomed and support it.

The above-mentioned facts show the U.S. has written the scenario of "cross recognition," the Japanese ruling circles produce the play and the south Koreans are acting on the stage. **(To be continued)**

Seoul's Drive Has Stalled

In connection with the recent announcement made by the Pak "regime" to boost prices for oil products and electric rates, the English language paper "Asahi Evening News" July 25 carried a contribution written by Robert Kearns, a Seoul correspondent of the "Reuter" under the headline, "South Korea's Drive Has Stalled." Follows a gist of the contribution:

☆ ☆

South Korea's drive to join the ranks of smaller industrial powers has stalled in the wake of soaring world energy prices, according to government and private analysts.

The Government of President Park Chung-Hee, which recently ordered a dramatic average 59 percent price boost for oil products and a 35 percent rise for electric rates, is deeply worried that the country is facing a round of potentially unsettling inflation and a severe economic slow-down, informed government sources said.

Deputy Premier Shin Hyon-Hwack told reporters that he feared the drastic energy price hikes could produce a massive 23 to 24 percent increase in wholesale prices this year, double the government's original target of 12 percent.

Shin also predicted that business activity for the rest of the year would stagnate as he asked the nation to endure inevitable hardships that might worsen if oil exporting countries decide on further increases this autumn.

All this comes as a hard blow to a country that has used an all-out export drive to lead it to boom along with an economic growth pace above 10 percent a year and where anything less is regarded as a dismal performance.

In private, a high government official conceded that the shock of raising oil product prices by as much as 100 percent overnight would cause dissent from influential business leaders who fear losing their competitive edge to lower labor cost areas of Asia, such as China, Hongkong and Singapore.

But the official line is that South Korea will still achieve its goal of nine percent growth this year, down from 12.5 percent in 1978, although unemployement is likely to rise as business slows to adjust to higher fuel costs.

Kim Jae-Ik, director-general of the Economic Planning Bureau, said in an interview that the energy rate hikes will be "a severe shock," but the government felt it better to swallow the bad news in one lump rather than have it filter down at an agonizing pace over the coming months.

Kim admitted the harsh price rises were a gamble that the government hoped would not ignite a round of unmanageable inflation later on, dealing major hardships to South Korea's 37.6 million people who are already coping with commodity price rises expected to top 30 percent this year.

Intensified Tripartite Mil. Integration (3)

(Continued from the previous issue)

ORGANIZATION:

Following the U.S. Asian strategy, the plan to organize "Washington-Tokyo-Seoul trilateral security system" has already been accomplished and put into force.

In consideration of the present framework, the United States and Japan established "the U.S.-Japan defense cooperation subcommittee" at a meeting of the "U.S.-Japan security consultative committee" held in July, 1976.

The subcommittee is composed of the director-general of the Japanese Foreign Minister's American affairs bureau, U.S. embassy minister-counsellor, U.S. forces Japan chief of staff and the director of the Japan Self-Defense Forces joint staff.

Through the inauguration of the "organ of the U.S.-Japan defense cooperation," the combined operational command system of the U.S. and the south Koreans has been linked with that of the U.S. and Japan. This signifies the completion of the "trilateral military alliance system" of the U.S., Japan and south Korea.

With the inauguration of the subcommittee as a turning point in its plan to reinforce the "triangular military alliance system," the United States is scheming to involve the Japanese on a large scale in a plan to supplement its strength which has been sapped and rig up a "triangular military alliance system" by organically combining the U.S. troops, Japan's Self-Defense Forces, and the south Korean forces.

After the establishment of the subcommittee, hawkish Japanese elements proposed that Japan offer bases in Japan to the U.S. troops in case of a "contingency" in Korea and send even the Self-Defense Forces to the Korean front for military action.

In addition, with the so-called "guideline for U.S.-Japan defense cooperation" officially worked out in November last year, the Self-Defence Forces are to be placed under the command of the U.S. forces here for a joint operation to cope with a "contingency" on the Korean Peninsula.

The establishment of the guideline was commented on by the Nov. 25, 1978 issue of the Japanese mass daily "Asahi Shinbun" as follows:

"The establishment of the guideline paves the way for effective cooperative relations between the U.S. forces and the JSDF, cooperative relations which were more or less of a moral significance under the 'U.S.-Japan security treaty.' The guideline indicates a move to shift the cooperative system between the U.S. forces and JSDF to that which exist among the NATO allies as will be clearly observed in the integration of the system of weaponries and various organizations."

The "contingency" outlined in the guideline applies to any such situation which may arise in the Far East outside Japan, and which may affect Japan's security: Specifically the Korean Peninsula.

In fact, the units of the three services of the Self-Defense Forces have openly participated in war games staged by the U.S. forces in the Western Pacific region on the supposition of a "contingency" in Korea. The recent "Washington-Seoul combined war games" codenamed "Team Spirit '79" held in March was participated in by the SDF units as "rear supply units."

Between the U.S. and south Korea, there has been a annual defense minister's conference since 1968 to discuss what they call the changing military situation on the Korean Peninsula and to map out common military strategy. This organization is named the "south Korea-U.S. security consultative conference."

Moreover, following the "11th south Korea-U.S. consultative conference," the "south Korea-U.S. military committee" was inaugurated in July last year and issued a strategic directive laying cornerstones for a "south Korea-U.S. combined forces command."

The purpose of the "combined forces command," or the "CFC", is reported to be coordinated the command and operations of the south Korean forces and the U.S. forces stationed in south Korea, which are ultimately controlled by the "south Korea-U.S. military committee."

The above-mentioned facts clearly show that there are many points common to both U.S.-Japan relations and U.S.-south Korea relations: U.S. demand to urge Tokyo and Seoul to take main responsibilities upon their own defenses.

The "combined forces command" which does not exist between the U.S. and Japan, is only difference.

However, the establishment of a "coordination center" in case of a danger of an "armed attack" was agreed upon between the U.S. and Japan in accordance with the joint operational proceedings. For this purpose, a joint operational plan has been put into force between the two sides.

What the Pentagon seeks is to strengthen the "complementarity." In other words, the military strength of the U.S., Japan and south Korea must be utilized against a common enemy in an integrated manner. The above-mentioned "guideline" follows this concept.

Meanwhile, in his New Year's inspection of the ministry of national defense, dictator Pak Jung Hi said that "our national armed forces has come to possess absolute capacity to fully maintain not only the security of south Korea but also that of Northeast Asia."

Thus, the framework has already been set up to enable Japan to dispatch the JSDF to the Korean front in case of a "contingency" there, while the south Korean forces can be dispatched to other areas in case of an "emergency," together with the U.S. forces.

(To be continued)

Beautifully Built Samjiyon

Samjiyon county situated at the foot of Mt. Paekdu-san of the DPRK has been converted into a more beautiful place.

The place called Samjiyon from olden times as there are three big lakes is associated with the immortal fighting exploits of President Kim Il Sung.

While advancing into Musan area personally leading the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in May 1939, the President camped in Chongbong, Pegaebong and other places and took a rest by the Lake Samjiyon.

Thus, Samjiyon became a revolutionary battle site.

A large number of Korean working people, school children and youth visit this place every year to learn from the revolutionary exploits of the President.

Built by the Lake Samjiyon was a big open-air revolutionary museum, a grand heroic epical monument formed with many sculptures with a bronze statue of the great leader in the centre.

In its neighbourhood there have been built the Samjiyon Revolutionary History Museum with a floor space of over 3,700 square metres, the working people's house and students' house which can accommodate 300 each and the Juvenile Corps house with a sleeping accommodation for 420 school children.

There were also set up the Samjiyon Historic Monument of Revolution made of marble 16 metres long and 4 metres high and many other historic monuments and marking monuments at the time-honoured revolutionary battle sites.

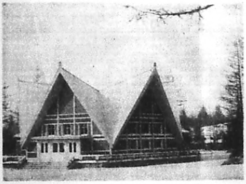
Samjiyon-up which had been called the "first village from the sky" has completely changed its looks to become a beautiful town.

Broad paved roads stretching from the centre of the town are lined with many modern dwelling houses.

The "study room of the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung" and a students and children's palace are standing there in grandeur.

A new house of culture, senior middle school, county people's hospital souvenir factory, daily necessities factory, foodstuff factory and clothing factory have also made their appearance.

The people there who had been subjected to inhuman treatment and humiliation removed from modern civilization before liberation, now enjoy a civilized and happy ilfe.



Part of the students' house ▶
◀ Part of the Juvenile Corps house
▼ Part of the working people's house

Korean Paintings

"Kitten Climbing a Tree"

By Li Am (1499—?)

This picture depicts a kitten's delicate and lovely motion and behaviour.

Li Am is famous as a painter of small little animals. Instead of sticking to the traditional painting rules, he clearly expresses the feelings and likings of the Korean people through his pictures.

News Dispatch from Pyongyang

July 15

• A delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK headed by Hwang Jang Yop, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, visited the Bulgarian People's Republic.

July 23

• Mauno Koivisto, Prime Minister of the Republic of Finland met Yu Jae Han, Ambassador of the DPRK to Finland.

The prime minister hoped for the peaceful reunification of Korea and pointed to the favourable development of friendly and cooperative relations between Finland and Korea.

July 24

• A delegation of young activists of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Fukada Hajime, Member of the Central Executive Committee and Director of the Youth and Children Department of the Party.

• A delegation of "Scinteia," organ of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, headed by Sandescu Antonie, Deputy Secretary General of the paper, arrived in Pyongyang.

July 27

• Junior friendship international weightlifting contests of socialist countries opened in Nampo, a port city on the west coast.

July 28

• A delegation of historians of the DPRK headed by Kim Sok Hyong left Pyongyang for the Soviet Union.

July 30

• Diplomatic envoys of various countries in Pyongyang called at the mission of the Palestine Liberations Organization and offered condolences on the assassination of Zuheir Mohsen, Member of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and Chairman of the Military Committee of the PLO.

• The Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea recently issued decrees appointing Kang Man Su as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Arab Republic of Egypt and Yun Jong Sop as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Brief Korean History (24)

Economic Growth of Li Dynasty and Its Decline

As the internal and external situation of the country was put on proper condition and thanks to the people's creative labour economy and culture made forward steps.

Production in agriculture, a major economic branch of society, increased. The land along coastal areas devastated by Japanese freebooters and the newly developed inland area were reclaimed into arable land. Over 3,000 reservoirs were built or repaired. Projects were undertaken to turn non-paddy into paddy fields. The paddy fields in those days accounted for 29 percent of the total arable land. Improvements in the varieties of crops took place and the new method of cultivation was introduced. The variety of rice crop alone amounted to 27 kinds and autumn ploughing, early sowing, small-cluster close-planting and crop rotation method were practised. Cotton, hemp and other industrial crops were cultivated and sericulture made progress.

As agricultural production increased, 4,155,401 *som* (one *som* is 4.9629 bushels) of grain were stored up in 1417. This meant an increase of 496,701 *som* as compared with 1414.

Progress was observed in handicraft manufacturing. Tremendous quantities of cotton, hemp, ramie, silk and other clothing materials were produced by the domestic handicraft run by peasants. Metal farm implements and different kinds of daily necessities were manufactured at the specialized shops run by individual artisans. In the capital and localities there were shops operated by compulsory labour of artisans. These shops turned out various hardware and leather goods, wooden products, weapons, gunpowder, porcelains, printing types and industrial art objects to satisfy the needs of the country and feudal rulers.

In harmony with the growth of agriculture and handicraft manufacturing, commerce became prosperous.

In addition to government-patronized merchants with monopoly peddlers and merchants with much capital were active in Seoul and local towns. Particular renown was won by merchants in Pyongyang, Seoul, Kaesong and Uiju. Various kinds of farm produce and handicraft articles were on sale in the shops and markets throughout the country.

Trade with Ming, Nuchen and Japan was carried on actively.

With the development of trade, Choson coin, arrow-shaped coin and paper money came into circulation. But such commodities as cotton and rice were still in predominant use as circulating media.

The 15th century witnessed the blooming of feudal culture. In that period *Hunminjongum* or Korean alphabet, was invented and rain gauge, *chagyokru* or automatic water clock, and many other instruments for astronomical observation and calendars were also made. All this was the fruit of the creative wisdom of the Korean people and their unremitting spirit of science.

Scientific and technological books were put out in large editions. The books *Nongsajiksol* and *Kumyangjabrok* dealing with farm implements and advanced farming methods and the book *Yanghwasorok* dealing with horticulture were written and *Uibangryuchi*, a medical encyclopedia work (365 volumes), the book *Hyangyakjibsongbang* (85 volumes) giving detailed instructions about the method of prescribing medicine by using domestic medicinal herbs, and many other medical books were published. Books on history, geography and military science also appeared.

As seen above, the 15th century was a period during which the feudal rule was consolidated and economy and culture had a high development in the feudal age.

Though the feudal rulers boastingly described their days as a "period of peaceful reign" the people's plight was as it had been before. So large-scale anti-feudal struggles took place in succession. Among them was a peasant war in Hamgyong Province in 1467 waged against the exploitation and repression by the feudal rulers.

Beginning with the 16th century the feudal kingdom began to decline gradually.

Private ownership of land by feudal bureaucrats and landlords was on the increase and exploitation and repression of the people by the state and landlords were intensified as days went by. In addition to paying taxes and farm rents, the peasants, the basic masses of society, were subjected to harsh plunder and hard toil. They were compelled to offer their special products as a tribute and undergo military service, and they were put to corvee. This gave rise to peasant riots in many parts of the country.

Scramble for power grew intense within the feudal ruling circles. There were intensified antagonism and conflicts between those officials, who took high government posts through successive generations in recognition of their "distinguished services" in the establishment of the new dynasty, on the one hand and dignitaries of local medium and small landlord origin on the other. A mad scramble for power within the feudal rulers added fuel to the ever-weakening feudal rule and brought even the powerful ground and naval forces to the verge of disintegration.

Just around this time that is in 1592, the Japanese aggressors made an armed incursion into Korea with a force of 200,000 men. In spite of lack in the unified state leadership the Korean people fought stubbornly in the land and on the sea for seven successive years and finally beat off the enemy.

Later, they repelled the feudal Ching's invasions that took place in 1627 and 1636.

As production was put on a normal basis in the 17th century, the commodity-money relations were markedly expanded. The 18th century saw the burgeoning of capitalist elements within the framework of handicraft manufacturing and ore mining industry. Thus the feudal system began to crumble gradually.

In those days there appeared progressive thinkers—adherents of Practical School—among some feudalistic scholars. They called for eliminating evil feudal practices, developing economy and culture and accumulating the strength of the nation. But feudal officials and landlords intensified the suppression of the people through commodity-money relations. The result was that the people's anti-feudal struggle became widespread.

The peasant war that broke out in Pyongan Province in the early 19th century deepened the crisis of the feudal system.

The ruin of the feudal rule was accelerated by a party system within the court, under which aristocrats on the mother and wife's side of the king held the reins of government and behaved arbitrarily. As aristocratic rulers were addicted to riotous living and their ruling system was thrown into disorder, exploitation and oppression of the people were intensified still further. The nationwide peasant uprising touched off by peasant riots in Chinju, Kyongsang Province, in 1862, greatly menaced the feudal system of the Li dynasty.

(To be Continued)

World Bulletin

●A meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party was held, presided over by Nicolae Ceausescu.

●The president of Guinea paid an official goodwill visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of President Tito.

●The Secretary of Information of the Zimbabwe African People's Union declared that the Zimbabwean people would keep up their liberation struggle till they win complete freedom and genuine independence.

●The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan demanded the U.S. embassy in Kabul reduce the number of its staffers who came to Afghanistan after the April Revolution.

●Ghanaian government decided to nationalize 10 foreign companies, the 16th OAU summit conference held in Monrovia, capital of Liberia, decided to fund a pan-African news agency.

● The private bankes were nationalized and a strict control has been established on foreign investments in Nicaragua.

● The Guinean President visited Romania.

● Tass condemned the United States for increasing arms supply to Israel.

● France Albert Rene, President of the Republic of Seychelles, paid an official goodwill visit to Yugoslavia.

● Malagacy President Didier Ratsiraka condemned the imperialists' manouvres to split the non-aligned movement in his recent speech.

● Iranian Foreign Minister rejected moves of the U.S. imperialists to amass their forces in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean.

● An agreement of the establishment of the Pakistan-Bangladesh joint economic commission was signed.

Visit to Monumental Edifice in Korea (14)

Mangyongdae Juvenile Corps Camp

It takes about 30 minutes from Pyongyang to get to the Mangyongdae Juvenile Corps Camp by car. The camp is now crowded with a lot of members of the Juvenile Corps from Pyongyang.

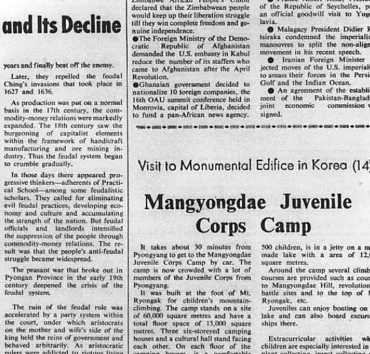
It was built at the foot of Mt. Ryongak for children's mountain-climbing. The camp stands on a site of 60,000 square metres and have a total floor space of 15,000 square metres. Three six-storeyed camping houses and a cultural hall stand facing each other. On each floor of the camping houses, is a comfortable lounge where children can study, read books and watch TV as well as facilities for indoor sports. Each bedroom has 6-12 beds and a bathroom. The cultural hall has a 600-seat theatre, Juvenile Corps' meeting rooms, art and music rooms and rooms for studying mountains and oceans. A big restaurant which can accommodate 500 children, is in a jetty on a man-made lake with a area of 12,000 square metres.

Around the camp several climbing courses are provided such as courses to Mangyongdae Hill, revolutionary battle sites and to the top of Mt. Ryongak, etc.

Juveniles can enjoy boating on the lake and can also board excursion ships there.

Extracurricular activities which children are especially interested in are plant collecting, insect collecting and excavation. Children also enjoy folk dances, and engage in other activities—drawing, painting and art performances.

The camp is open to Juvenile Corps from April 15 to November 15 every year. It receives about 35,000 children during 7 months in a year. **(To be continued)**



Children in DPRK

"Drummer"

The cute girl joyously drumms. Children in the DPRK are brought up to the well-developed men with high cultural and technical levels under its socialist educational system. Every child can play more than one instrument freely and can dance and sing well.

This picture was taken at a sports meeting held for the international children's year.

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